TRONTON. - - MISSOURI

PRESIDENT COLLIER published a card. on the 2d, announcing that the Atlanta exposition will close finally and 115 16 17 18 19 20 21 forever on December 21.

THE Madrid Globe describes the paragraph in President Cleveland's essage referring to Cuba as "an utterance of serious importance."

It is reported that seven war ships and nine torpedo boats, forming the armed reserve of the Russian Black Sea fleet, are anchored at Sebastopol.

As a matter of grace, the Canadian government will still extend to American fishermen paying the license the privileges of the abrogated modus vi-

THE senate in executive session, on the 3d, confirmed the nominations of Richard Olney to be secretary of state, and Judson Harmon to be attorney general.

banker, has forwarded to his eloping wife at Genoa, Italy, a cable money order for \$100,000, to keep the "poor thing from starving." A GAVEL made from a piece on th

hull of the first vessel that passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been presented to Speaker Reed by E. H. Nelson, of Minnesota. THE British steamer Faraday will

shortly leave England with the cable which is to be laid in the Amazon river from Para to Manaos, 1,400 miles, with sixteen intermediate stations. A MONSTER petition, bearing 92,000

names, praying for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, was presented to congress, on the 6th, by Representative Royse, of Indiana. OFFICIAL information received, in

London, on the 6th, stated that the report that France and Russia had withdrawn from the European concert relstive to Turkey was wholly unfounded. THE president sent his annual mes-

sage to congress on the 3d. It treats principally of our foreign relations and finance. The former is severely criticised by foreign newspapers, while the latter is warmly commended.

THE new British cruiser Diana was launched, on the 5th, at Glasgow. She is 300 feet long and 5,600 tons burden. Her indicated horse power is 9,600, and her guaranteed speed 1614 knots. Her

PRINCE OUYE WHA, the second son of the king of Corea, is now on his way to this country on a special mission to thank President Cleveland for the interest the United States has manifested in the independence of the Hermit kingdom.

THE most important questions to be considered by the general assembly of Virginia, now in session, will be that of holding a constitutional convention to amend the Walton election law and to modify the system of appeals in criminal cases.

CALIFORNIA'S claim for \$3,951,915; Oregon's for \$335,152, and that of Nevada for \$404,040 for moneys, principal and interest, expended toward the suppression of the rebellion, have again Senator Mitchell, of Oregon.

MR. ALEXANDER M. TERREL, the United States minister to Turkey, cabled the state department, on the 4th, from Constantinople that everything relating to American interests was satisfactory. The missionaries, he said, were safe and protected.

PRESIDENT EVANS of Hedding col lege, at Galesburg, Ill., published an article, on the 5th, denouncing football and declaring that he had prohibited the game at Hedding. He terms the game a disgrace to college life and to Christian civilization.

OVER 550 acres of the Yorkshire tract, belonging to the McLean estate, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Virginia, and adjoining Blackburn's ford, were sold at public action, on the 2d, the greater portion at an average of something less than \$3 per acre.

BETWEEN 500 and 600 Scandinavian-American farmers, principally from the great northwest, with a sprinkling of merchants, sailed from New York, on the 5th, on the Thingvalla life is responsible. Steamship Co.'s steamer Island, on a Christmas excursion to their old home.

THE centenary of the birth of Thombirthplace, Ecclefiechan, near Dum- of ability who may be called by the fries, Scotland, on the 4th. A large number of wreaths were sent from all

Mr. Scoville, of the Scoville Manufactoring Co., of Waterbury, Conn., e contractors for the Columbian World's Fair medals, announced, on the 6th, that all of the 24,000 medals would be completed and ready for delivery by the middle of the present

EDWARD VON KILANYI, who introluced living pictures in this country, died in New York city, on the 4th, of bronchial consumption. The body will be sent to Germany for interment. Kilanyi was born forty-three years ago in Hungary. He came of a theatrical

THE Empire State express on the New York Central railroad now holds the record as the fastest regular pasof the best trains of foreign nations is: England, 51.75; Germany, 51.25; France, 49.88; Belgium, 45.04; Holgary, 41.75.

DR A. C. JONES, one of the youngest veterans of the late war, has been elected commander of Williams Post, No. 78, G. A. R., at Muncie, Ind. February 1, 1861, he was 13 years old. August 1 of the same year he enlisted Company G, First Iowa infantry, and took part in the bettle at Springfield, Ma., ten days later. He served Colorado cavalry.

DECEMBER-1895. Sun. Mon. Tue. Wed. Thu. | Fri. | Sat. 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 ...

A Summary of Important Events.

LIV. CONGRESS.

(First Session.) In the senate, on the 2d, an unusually large number of senators participated in the open-ing-day proceedings, the only interesting feature of which was the swearing in of the new nembers, soon after which the senate adjourned until noon of the 3d, to await the receipt of the president's message.....In the house Mr. Reed, of Maine, was chosen speaker by a vote of 234 to 95 for ex-Speaker Crisp, and the remainder of the caucus ticket of the re-FRANCIS L. HIGGINSON, the Boston olicans was duly elected. The rules of the Fifty-first congress-the Reed rules-were dopted, and the drawing for seats was followed by adjournment for the day.

In the senate, on the 3d, the president's mes-sage was read and laid on the table: that part of it relating to the payment of the indemnity to British subjects in connection with the Behring sea controversy was afterwards referred specially to the committee on foreign relations. Various bills, memorials and reso lutions in reference to the atrocities in Asia Minor and looking to recognition of belligerent rights to Cuba were presented..... In the house the new chaplain created a sensation by the patriotic character of his opening prayer. The message from the president was read and the ouse adjourned until the 6th.

In the senate, on the 4th, petitions for the recognition of the independence of Cuba were presented from the states of Ohio and Florida, and Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) spoke in the same interest. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Hoar (rep., Mass.) pledging the support of the senate to the president "in the most vigorous action he may deem fit to take for the protec tion and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries com-mitted on them," and calling for all information received by the president or state depart ment on the subject and as to whether American consuls in Turkey have been interfere with in the performance of their duties .....

The house was not in session on the 4th. In the senate, on the 5th, two important inancial measures were introduced and referred to the committee on finance. The first provides for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the treasury into half-dollars, quarters and dimes, and for the redemption of legaltender notes in standard silver dollars whenever the gold reserve is below \$100,000,000. The second provides for the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15% to 1, only when similar laws have been passed by Great Britain, France and Germany. Resolutions were of-

fered and speeches made bearing upon the

question of the rebellion in Cuba and Amer-

ican recognition of belligerent rights of Cuba. THE senate was not in session on the 6th ... first committee, that on mileage, consisting of Burrell (III.), republicans, and Pendleton (Tex.), democrat. A joint resolution was agreed to authorizing the printing of 3,500 additional copies of the monthly statistical ab-stract published by the treasury department. A resolution assuring the president of support in any move he may make to improve the condition of the Armenians met with objecion and was referred.

## PERSONAL AND GENERAL

HON. JEFF DAVIS, of Russellville, Ark., has decided to make the race for Little Rock, who is now serving his third term.

On the 3d the president nominated be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

MILLER, SCHALL & Co., of New York, been presented to congress in a bill by shipped \$500,000 gold to South America on the 3d.

MR. AND MRS. W. S. BROWN celebrated their golden wedding at their country home near Franklin, Ind., on the night of the 2d. Mr. Brown was born in New Jersey in 1822, and his wife was born in Scotland in 1825. They were married in 1845, and settled

in Indiana ten years later. J. K. EMMET has brought suit at Denver, Col., for divorce from his wife, based on misconduct, cruelty and desertion. The latter will not contest. A DISPATCH from Rome, on the 3d said that there was great activity in all the Italian arsenals to prepare the whole naval force of the country. The cruiser Plemonte, the newest and fast-est in the Italian service, her speed being 21 knots an hour, has been or-

dered to the Levant. THE winter session of the German reichstag was opened on the 3d. Paris newspapers reiterate that M.

Berthelet's retirement from the office of minister of foreign affairs is impending. It is announced that the condition of Grand Duke George, the czarowitz,

is absolutely hopeless. A dissolute An important measure to be introduced into the New York legislature during the coming session will be one to abolish expert medical testimony in as Carlisle, the famous historian and the state, so far as it is now given by philosopher, was celebrated at his physicians and surgeons of any degree

lawyers in a trial case. A JEWELER of New York city is mak parts of Great Britain and the contiling arrangements to offer at public ing changes: Reserve, increase, \$1,velous collection of jewels and gems Senator Stanford. The value of the collection is variously estimated at

from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 THE Vienna correspondent of the London Daily News said, on the 8d, that a telegram to the Turkish embassy there announced that the sultan had resolved to break all diplomatic relations if the powers should force

the Dardanelles. HERR VON BULO-BERENBERG was, on the 4th, re-elected president of the German reichstag, receiving 229 votes

out of the 293 cast. A SIX-STORY sweat-shop building on the corner of Attorney and Riverton streets, New York, was gutted by fire on the 4th. A dozen persons had to be carried out of the two tenements on January last, was publicly degraded senger train in the world, with a either side of the burning building, and confined in a fortress to undergo a regular scheduled speed of 53.33 miles and nearly a dozen other men dropped life sentence for having divulged gov-

Tur wife of John Fink, a railroad engineer at Dubuque, Ia., died sitting for November show that during that land, 44.73; Italy, 42.34; Austria-Hun- at her husband's bedside with her thimble pressed against the needle with and exports increased £1,460,000, as which she was mending a garment, in which position Mr. Fink found her

upon awaking in the morning. In the suit of Gus A. Meyer against ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, for services rendered in the celebrated Madge Pollard case, and in which the plaintiff got a verdict before a Cincinnati magistrate, defendant paid \$550 into court, on the 4th, alleging in his answer that this was the amount of fee agreed on.

WHILE Geo. Peck, a Chicago dyer. ras using gasoline, the liquid ignited from friction, and he was instantly enveloped in fire. He jumped into a vat of boiling water, from which he was rescued with difficulty, probably fatally injured.

GOV. MCINTYRE, of Colorado, on the 4th, issued a requisition on Gov. Stone of Missouri for the return of Pat Crowe to Colorado. Crowe is under indictment for the larceny of valuable diamonds from Chapin's jewelry store in Denver. He is now an inmate of the jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on the charge train robbery.

THE South Carolina constitutional onvention adjourned sine die on the night of the 4th. On the final adoption of the constitution the vote stood 17 to 7, all the negro delegates voting against it on account of the suffrage article, and two white delegates for the indefinite reason that some parts of the constitution they considered to

be unwise. THE administrative council of the irand Army of the Republic, on the 4th, fixed the date for the next encampment as September 1 to 4, 1896, at St. Paul, Minn. On Tuesday, September 1, will come the naval parade and opening day; September 2 the grand parade, which may be the last ever held; on Thursday and Friday, the 3d and 4th, the encampment proper will be in session.

THE feud among the Vanderbilts has attained so bitter a stage that the Cornelius Vanderbilts will have their daughter's wedding strictly private and unostentatious, simply to be different from the Willie K. Vanderbilts. Therefore, young Miss Gertrude will be married only in the presence of her immediate family. W. K. will be invited-his wife, never.

THE Greenville hotel, located 6 miles east of Hortonville, Wis., was burned to the ground on the 5th. Wm. Reuter, an employ of the hotel, was suffocated and taken from the burning building dead. Several members of a 'medicine troupe" escaped death by jumping from the second-floor winlows, clad only in their night clothes. SAID PASHA, president of the Turksh council of state and formerly grand vizier, has taken refuge in the British embassy at Constantinople, fearing that he will be arrested.

THE offices of the socialist party, which were recently closed in Berlin, have been removed to Hamburg, outside of the jurisdiction of Prussia. WM. J. MURRAY, aged 80, died in To-

ledo, O., on the 4th, after voluntarily fasting forty-seven days. THE bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,733,434 during the week ended on the 5th.

On the 5th the president sent to the senate a batch of recess nominations. Dr. R. J. Fox, a prominent physician of Linneus, Mo., who was found Messrs. Wright (Mass.). Bernham (Cal.), and guilty of stealing the body of Mrs. Gates, was, on the 5th, sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

KING HUMBERT, gave an audience to Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, the American ambassador to Italy, on the 5th. SAM SEWELL, assistant cashier of the

was, on the 5th, indicted for the recent robbery of that bank. THE American Catholic league was incorporated at Baltimore, Md., on the 7th. It is founded on broad patriotic congress against Hon. W. L. Terry, of lines, and based on the essential principles of free institutions, and it is proposed to make it one of the most im-

portant and patriotic organizations Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to that has ever existed among Catholics. A TRUST, comprising almost every carpet-tack factory in the country, has been organized, and the price of tacks has suddenly advanced to almost double

> the former rates. THE town of Mariested, Sweden. population 3,000, was virtually destroyed by fire, which started on the night of the 5th.

REV. F. Y. SATERLEE, of Calvary church, New York city, was elected bishop of the new Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., on the 6th. On the 5th the stage running beween Ager, Cal., and Klamath Falls, Ore., was robbed for the eighth time

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

within as many months.

On the 7th, while the students of Chamberlain institute, at Randolph, N. Y., were at supper in the dining hall, fire was discovered in the main building cupola. A high wind gave the flames such headway that the fire department, which was on the scene in five minutes, was powerless. The flames communicated with the chapel, and all were burned to the ground.

A REPORT is current in court circles in London that Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, is about to be betrothed to Count Albert Mendorff, who is related to the Moravian princely house of Dietrichtstein, and who is also a distant relative of the queen and an intimate friend of the prince of

Wales. THE weekly statement of the New York associated banks for the week ended on the 7th showed the followsale, some time in January, the mar- 680,975; loans, decrease, \$208,800; specie, increase, \$1,220,400; legal tenders, owned by Mrs. Stanford, widow of increase, \$685,200; deposits, increase,

\$898,500; circulation, increase, \$41,100. THE Canadian Soo canal has been closed for the season. Since it opened for traffic, on September 9 last, 1,168 vessels, with registered tonnage of 747,371 tons, have passed through it. The canal was only used in daylight, owing to there being no lighting of the ap-

MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND has purchased a life-size intaglio of a child holding lilies, entitled "Blessed are the Pure in Heart." It is to be sent to England as a Christmas gift from the

that Capt. Albert Dreyfus, who, in d to neighboring roofs to save their ernment secrets, has escaped to British Guiana.

THE London board of trade returns month imports increased £3.740,000. compared with those for the correspending month of 1894. An imperial edict has been issued in

China ordering the construction of a double-track railway between Pekin and Tien-Tsin, a distance of seventytwo miles. The monthly report on forecast verifications, prepared by the weather bureau, show the percentage of forecasts verified in the month of November to

be 85.2.

## THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Communicates With the New Congress.

Our Foreign Relations Reviewed Exhaustively Except the Venezuelan Affair, Which Will be Treated in a Special Message.

The Financial Situation and the Silver Question Given a Thorough Ventilation-The Gold Standard the Keynote.

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES-The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national financies. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observations suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty ade-quately performed at this time by presenting to the congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the finan-cial problems which confront us, omitting, excial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

I earnestly invite, however, not only the careful consideration, but the severly critical scrutiny of the congress and my fellow countrymen to the reports concerning these departmental operations. If justly and fairly examined, they furnish proof of the assiduous and painstaking care for the public welfare.

I press the recommendations they contain upon the respectful attention of those charged with the duty of legislation, because I believe good.

Foreign Relations

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. By amendatory legislation in January last, the Argentine republic, recognizing the value of the large market open to the free importa-tion of its wools under our last tariff act, ha-admitted certain products of the United States admitted certain products of the United States to entry at reduced duties. It is pleasing to note that the efforts we have made to enlarge the exchanges of trade on a sound basis of mu-tual benefit are in this instance appreciated by the country from which our woolen factories draw their needful supply of raw material. The missions boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, referred to the president of the United States as arbitrator during the term of my predecessor, and which was submited to me for determination, resulted in an award in favor of Brazil, upon the his-torical and documentary evidence presented, thus ending a long, protracted controversy, and again demonstrating the wisdom and desira-bility of settling international boundary dis-putes by recourse to friendly arbitration.

Negotiations are progressing for a revival of the United States and Chilian claims commis-sion, whose work was abruptly interrupted last year by the expiration of the stipulated time within which awards could be made.

The resumption of specie payments by Chili is a step of interest and importance, both in its direct consequences upon her own welfare as evincing the ascendency of sound financial principles in one of most influential of the

CHINA AND JAPAN. The close of the momentous struggle between China and Japan, while relieving the diplo-matic agents of this government from the delicountries of rendering such service to subjects of either belligerent within the territorial limits of the other as our neutral position permitted, developed a domestic condition in the Chinese empire which has caused much anxiety and called for prompt and careful attention. Either as result of a weak control by the central gov-ernment over the provincial administrations, ollowing a diminution of traditional governmental authority under the stress of an over whelming national disaster or a manifestation apon good opportunity of the aversion of the Chinese population to all foreign ways and un-First national bank of McGregor, Tex., chinese population to all foreign ways and un-dertakings, there have occurred in widely-separated provinces of China serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreign-ers, which, unchecked by the local authorities, if not actually connived at by them, have cul-minated in mob attacks on foreign missionary stations, causing much destruction of prop-erty, and attended with personal injuries as well as loss of life. Although but one Ameri-can citizen was reported to have been actually can citizen was reported to have been actually wounded, and although the destruction of property may have fullen more heavily upon the missionaries of other nationalities than mission stations which have grown up through

our own, it plainly behooved this gov-ernment to take the most prompt and decided action to guard against simiout the interior of China under the temperate rule of toleration, custom and imperial edict. The demands of the United States and other powers for the degradation and punishment of the responsible officials of the respective cities and provinces who, by neglect or otherwise, had permitted uprising and for the adoption of stern measures by the emperor's government for the protection of the life and property of foreigners, were followed by the disgrace and dismissal of certain provincial officials found derelict in duty, and the punishment by

actual participation in the outrages.

The energetic steps we have thus taken are all the more likely to result in future safety to our citizens in China because the imperial government is, I am persuaded, entirely convinced that we desire only the liberty and protection of our own citizens and redress for any wrongs they may have suffered and that we have no ulterior dehave suffered, and that we have no ulterior de signs or objects, political, or otherwise. China will not forget either our kindly serv ice to her citizens during her late war, nor the further fact that, while furnishing all the facilities at our command to further the negotiation of a peace between her and Japan we

sought no advantages and interposed no counsel.

The governments of both China and Japan have. in special dispatches transmitted through their respective diplomatic representatives, expressed in a most pleasing manner their greatful appreciation of our assistance to their citizens during the unhappp struggle and of the value of our aid in paving the way to their resumption of peaceful relations.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisby the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave. After the occupation of Tamatave, and the deciaration of martial law by the French, he

ation to the enemy of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been demanded. French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been compiled with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court, and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent definant would establish a ban precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure it. however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile, it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and will the other circumstances of his health president's wife to her friend, Mrs.

Curzon, nee Leiter.

A Paris paper says it is reported

A Paris paper says it is reported cept such a mutually satisfactory outcome as the true merits of the case require is the re-cent resolution of the French chambers favorthe conclusion of a permanent treaty of ar-

> GERMANY. Our relations with the states of the German whose productions and trades are similar to our own. The close rivalries of competing in-dustries: the influence of the delusive doc-trine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy, which is under-taking to reserve its home markets for the extaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers, necessarily obstruct their sales in foreign markets and prevent free access to the products of the world. The desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our cwn halting tardiness in inviting a freer exchange of commodities, and by this means imperling our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries.
>
> The exports affected are largely American cattle and other food products, the reason assigned for unfavorable discrimination being

bitration between the two countries.

that their consumption is deleterious to the public health. This is all the more irritating in view of the fact that no European state is as jealous of the excellence and wholesomeness of its exported food supplies as the United States, nor so easily able, on account of inherent soundness to guarantee those qualities. Nor are these difficulties confined to our food products designed for exportation. Our great insurance companies, for example, having built up a vast business abroad, and invested a large share of their gains in foreign countries, in compliance with the local laws and regulations then existing now find themselves within a narrowing circle of onerous and unforeseen conditions, and are confronted by the necessity of retirement from a field thus made unprofitable, if indeed, they are not summarily expelled, as some of them have lately been from Prussia.

from Prussia.

It is not to be forgotten that international trade can not be one-sided. Its currents are alternating, and its movements should be honestly reciprocal. Without this it almost neces-

sarily degenerates into a device to gain advan-tage or a contrivance to secure benefits with only the semblance of a return.

If an examination of the situation surges's such measures on our part as would involve restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, the way to such a course is easy: it

suffer, the way to such a course is easy: it should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it naturally and logically might lead to consequences of the graves: character.

I take pleasure in calling to your attention the encomiums bestowed on these vessels of our new navy which took part in the notable ceremony of the opening of the Kiel canal. It was fitting that this extraordinary achievement of the newer German nationality should be celebrated in the presence of America's exbe celebrated in the presence of America's ex-position of the latest developments of the world's naval energy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our relations with great Britain, always intimate and important, have demanded during the past year even a greater share of consideration than is usual. Several vexatious questions were left undetermined by the Behring sea arbitration tribunal. The application of the principals laid down by the august body has not been followed by the results they were intended to accomplish, either because the principles themselves lacked in breadth and definiteness or because their execution has been more or less imperfect.

The need of a more effective enforcement of existing regulations, as well as the adoption of GREAT BRITAIN.

existing regulations, as well as the adoption such additional regulations as experience has such additional regulations as experience has shown to be absolutely necessary to carry out the intent of the award, have been earnestly urged upon the British government, but thus far without effective results. In the meantime the depiction of the seal herds by means of pelagic hunting has so alarmingly progressed that unless their slaughter is at once effectively checked their extinction within a few years The und retaining by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive, a lomp sum of \$425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not continued by the lest concrete tration, was not confirmed by the last congress which declined to make the necessary appro-priation. I am still of the opinion that this ar-rangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I carnestly recom-

mend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of thes claims by arbitration as the only other after native. A treaty of arbitration has therefor been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the senate so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be The commissioners appointed to mark the international bounds in Passamaquoddy bay, according to the description of the treaty of

hent, have not yet fully agreed. THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, until it strikes point of Prince of Wales Island, meridian at or the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias, awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urently recommended. This survey was under taken under provisions of the convention en-tered into by this country and Great Britain section of the Alaskan boundary which follows the one one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the ocean, the settlement of which involves the physial location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the juncture of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient and indeed, imperative, that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britanniac majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an inter-national commission of experts, which, if con-gress will authorize and make due provision

herefore, can be accomplished with no unrea-sonable delay.

I call attention to the unsatisfactory delimitation of the respective jurisdictions of the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the great lakes at the approaches of the nar-row waters that connect them. The waters in question are frequented by fishermen of both nationalities and their nets are there used. Owing to the uncertainty and ignorance as to the true boundary, vexatious disputes and injuri-ous seizures of boats and nets by Canadian cruisers often occur while any positive settle-ment thereof by an accepted standard is not easily to be reached.

A joint commission to determine the line in those quarters, on a practical basis, by measured courses following range marks on shore, is a necessity for which immediate provision should be made.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela. concerning the limits of British Guiana, was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the limited States as regards the controverse. definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its account, and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our ambassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions there reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opin substance that the traditional and estab-lished policy of this government is firmly op-posed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by nu-merous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protect against the enlargement of the area of British Guinea in derogation of the rights and against the will derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela: that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and im-partial arbitration, and that the resort to such

partial arbitration, and the whole controver arbitration should include the whole controver sy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary lin sy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers con-cerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying one side of it. In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Veneuzuela in its entirety between itself and Veneuzuela in its entiret; to impartial arbitration.

The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

proceedings had been submitted to this gov-ernment and knowledge obtained therefrom that our citizens had received fair trial. The death sentences were subsequently commuted or were emitted on condition of leaving the islands. The cases of certain Americans ar-rested and expelled by arbitrary order without formal charge or trial have had attention, and in some instances have been found to justify remonstrance and a claim for indemity, which

remonstrance and a claim for indemity, which Hawaii has not thus far conceded.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, hav-ing furnished this government abundant rea-son for asking that he be recalled, that course was pursued, and his successor has lately been The deplorable lynching of several Italian laborers in Colorado was naturally followed by international representation, and I am happy international representation, and I am happy international representation, and I am happy to say that the best efforts of the state in which the outrages occurred have been put forth to discover and punish the authors of this atroclous crime. The dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims invite, by their deplorable condition, gracious provision for their condi-

THE PADRONE EVIL THE PADRONE EVIL

These manifestations against helpless aliens may be traced through successive stages to the vicious padrone system which, unchecked by our immigration and contract labor statutes, controls these workers from the moment of landing on our shores, and farms them out in distant and often rude regions, where their cheapening competition in the fields of breadwinning toil brings them in collision with other labor interests. While welcoming, as we should, those who seek our shores to merge themselves in our body politics and win personal competence by honest effort, we can not regard such assemblages of distinctively

for their needs.

A COLONIZATION FAILURE.

As a sequel to the failure of a scheme for the colonization in Mexico of negoces, mostly emigrants from Alabama under contract, a great number of these helpless and suffering people, starving and smitten with contigious diseases, made their way, or were assisted, to the frontier, where, in wretched condition, they were quarantined by the Texas authorities. Learning of their destitute condition. I directed rations to be temporarily furnished them through the war department.

At the expiration of their quarantine they were conveyed by the railway companies, at comparatively nominal rates, to their homes in Alabama, upon my assurance, in the absence of any fund available for the cost of their transportation, that I would recommend to congress an appropriation for its payment. I now strongly urge upon congress the propriety of making such an appropriation.

NICARAGUA. A COLONIZATION FAILURE

NICARAGUA

In last year's message I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voltatary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of January 28, 1600.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British Vice-Consul Hatch and of several of his countrymen, who had been sum-

administration to the Mosquito strip, the case of the British Vice-Consul Hatch and of several of his countrymen, who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerabje indignity, provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignity and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding.

Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked, and were comployed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

In my last two messages I called the attention of the congress to the position we occupied as one of the parties to a treaty or agreement by which we became jointly bound with England and Germany to so interfere with the government and control of Samoa as in effect to assume the management of its affairs. On the 9th day of May, 1894. I transmitted to the senate a special message with accompanying documents giving information on the sunject and emphasizing the opinion I have at all times entertained, that our situation in this matter was inconsistent with the mission and traditions of our government in violation of the principles we profess, and in all its phases mischievous and vexatious. I again press this subject upon the attention of the congress and ask for such legislative action or expression as will lead the way to our relief from obligations both irksome and unnatural. SAMOA. some and unnatural

THE ISLAND OF CUBA. Cuba is again gravely disturbed, an insurrection is some respects more active than the last preceding revoit, which continued from 1808 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominent share, this flagrant condition of hostilities by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed ous support among our people, has entailed earnest efforts on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Span-

of our countrymen as individuals with people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such symathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members are bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the ly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cu-ban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the crueltles which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely-conducted war, have in the least hercely-conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obliga-tion, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, en every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the practicability and thrift of prescript pursuits

THE ALLIANCA INCIDENT. One notable instance of interference by Spain with passing American ships has occurred. On March 8 last the Allianca, while bound from Colon to New York, and following the cus-Colon to New York, and following the customary track for vessels near the Cuban shore, but outside the three-mile limit, was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat. Protest was promptly made by the United States against this act as not being justified by a state of war, nor permissible in respect of vessels on the usual paths of commerce, nor tolerable in view of the wanton peril occasioned to innocent life and property. The act was disavowed, with full expression of regret and assurance of nonexpression of regret and assurance of non-recurrence of such just cause of complaint, while the offending officer was relieved of his

MILITARY ARRESTS. Military arrests of citizens of the United States in Cuba have occasioned frequent reclamations. Where held on criminal charges, their delivery to the ordinary civil jurisdiction for trial has been demanded, and obtained, in conformity with treaty provisions, and where merely detained by way of military precaution under a proclaimed state of siege, without formulate accusation, their release or trial has been insisted upon.
THE MORA CLAIM.

The long-standing demand of Antonio Maximo Mora against Spain, has at last been settled by the payment on the 14th of September last, of the sum originally agreed upon in liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among liquidation of the claim. Its distribution among the parties entitled to receive has proceeded as rapidly as the rights of those claiming the fund could be safely determined.

The enforcement of differential duties against products of this country exported to Cuba and Porto Rico prompted the immediate claim on our part to the benefit of the minimum traffic of Spain in return for the most favorable treatment permitted by our laws as regards the production of Spanish territories. A commercial arrangement was concluded in January last securing the treatment so claimed.

VEXATIOUS PRACTICES.

Vigorous protests against excessive fines mposed on our ships and merchandise by the sustoms officers of these islands for trivial erplaint was apparent, though the vexatious practice has not been wholly discontinued.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY. key under the guarantee of law and usage, and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission. No efforts have been spared in their behalf, and their protection in person and property has been earnestly and vigorously enforced by every means within our power.

OUR NAVAL FORCE IN OTTOMAN WATERS. affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs and will enable us to take suitable steps for the will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our coutrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled. The Ottoman government has lately issued an imperial irade exempting forever from taxation an American college for girls at Scutari. Repeated assurances have also been obtained by our envoy at Constantinople that similar institutions maintained and administered by our countrymen shall be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and that our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases where danger threatened or safety imperiled. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go where they offer refuge to those obliged to fice, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood, that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board these ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees, and these orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present personal safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrified, there

though now in Turkey, have not ye their exequature. IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSULAR eign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular service has increased in importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular offices are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the need of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure a higher average of efficiency can not be denied. The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state, in pursuance of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official feeg of not more than 2,500, or less than \$1,000, should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the state department of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position under the state department of state, but having previously served thereunder and shown this capacity and finess for consular duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the president and sent to a board for examination. To be qualified for the position. Posts which pay less than \$1,000, being usually on account of their amalicompensation filled by selection from residents of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

In execution of the executive order referred to, the secretary of state has designated as a board to conduct the prescribed examination. In execution of the executive order referred to, the secretary of state has designated as a board to conduct the prescribed examination in the third assistant secretary of state, the so licitor of the department of state and the c

licitor of the department of state and the ch of the consular bureau, and has specified t subjects to which such examinations shall t I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries, our ambassadors and ministers at foreign countries should be provided by the government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary express the cost of small, and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions. The usefulness of a nation's diplomatic representative undeniably depends much upon the appropriateness of his surroundings, and a country like ours, while avoiding unnecessary glitter and show, should be certain that it does not suffer in its relation with foreign nations through parsimony and shabbiness in its diplomatic outfit. These considerations and the other advantages of having fixed and somewhat permanent locations for our embassies would abundantly justify the moderate expenditure necessary to carry out this suggestion.

Domestic Affairs. As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation, we are immediately awares that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

By command of the people, a customs revenue system, designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen, and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superceded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon a denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. or people's cheap living or lessen their ort and contentment, for the sake of ac

nuity can build up our country's indus and develop its resources more surely enervating paternalism. REPEAL OF THE SILVER-PURCHASE LAW. panic at home has, been recently stopped the repeal of the laws which forced this rec less scheme upon the country. The things the accomplished, notwithstanding their extrem

dvised financial expedients THE GREENBACK CURRENCY. The currency denominated United States notes, and commonly known as greenbacks, was issued in large volume during the late civil war, and intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by was issued in large volume during the tale war, and intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes, that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the

them some provision was made contemplat their voluntary or compulsory retirement. large quantity of them. however, were kept payments by which the secretary of the treasury was required whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent. of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to \$300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenue of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin, and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute. In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statue was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and cancelled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was \$346, 681.016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct. prohibition, but contained, in addition, the 681,016. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained, in addition, the following express provision:

"And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in exchange of obligations, due the government nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquit

our citizens throughout the empire shall be protected.

SAFETY FOR AMERICAN REFUGEES.

The government, however, in view of existing facts, is far from relying upon such chances as the limit of its duty. Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection in individual cases, where the country of the united States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such silver treasury noices of the United States, should be issued, payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the discrete however declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such silver treasury noices of the United States, should be issued, payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the discrete however declared in the act to be the established policy of the United States of the united States.